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GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

NO. 6

\$125 ORGAN GIVEN AWAY!

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MURRAY & WILLIAMS,

GIVEN AWAY NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

We give away with every dollar's worth of goods purchased at our store.



We have the finest line of
**Watches,
Jewelry,
Pianos,
Organs, and
Musical Instruments**

In Oklahoma, and at prices to suit
purchasers. Give us a trial and be
convinced.

Corner First St. and Oklahoma Ave. Next to Guthrie National Bank.

MR. OLNEY REPORTS

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO
CONGRESS.

UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERSHIP.

Uncle Sam's Interests Not Likely to be
Prejudiced by the Appointment of a
Receiver—Business of the Fed-
eral Courts Rapidly Increasing—
The Sherman Anti-
Trust Law—Note.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The annual
report of Attorney General Olney was
submitted to congress to-day. It
shows that the volume of business of
the federal courts is rapidly increas-
ing. The number of criminal prosecu-
tions pending in the federal circuit
and district courts to-day is 1,885,
against 1,841 for 1892. The ex-
penditures of the federal courts
for salaries of judges, salaries
incurred and paid in the fiscal year
1893 were \$1,250,000, as against \$1,271,
733 in the fiscal year 1892.

The two cases of greatest conse-
quence to the government decided by
the supreme court during the last
year, says the report, were known as
the "Chinese exclusion" case, and the
"Hatch" case. The latter in-
volved the legal principle of special
privilege, but its decision adversely to
the government makes it more fairly
characterized as an administrative
decision. The Chinese exclusion case,
amounting from \$10,000,000 to \$20,
000,000 dollars. The Chinese exclu-
sion case, on the other hand, brought
into debate a question of constitu-
tional law, and with far-reaching results dependent
upon its determination.

Considerable space is devoted in
the report to the discussion of affairs
in the Indian territory. An omission
to call attention to what may fairly
be characterized as an administration
of justice there would, the report
says, be without excuse. It is claimed
that treaty stipulations stand in the
way for a remedy for this state of
things. If that be true, then it is
clear that no line ought to be lost in
the negotiation of new treaties.

Regarding the Union Pacific receivership,
the report says in part:

At the United States is immediately the
subject of the receivership. The
receivership of the Union Pacific
is a case of great importance, and
it is to be hoped that it will be
settled in a manner which will be
satisfactory to all parties concerned.
It would seem to be assumed therefore
that the interests of the United States are
not likely to be prejudiced by the ap-
pointment of a receiver. The report
also says that the receivership of the
Union Pacific is a case of great im-
portance, and it is to be hoped that
it will be settled in a manner which
will be satisfactory to all parties con-
cerned.

Regarding the Sherman anti-trust
law the attorney general says there
has been and probably still is a wide-
spread impression that the aim and
effect of this statute are to prohibit and
prevent these aggregations of capital
which are so common at the present
day and which are sometimes on so
large a scale as to partially control
all branches of an extensive industry.
It would not be useful, even if it were
possible, to ascertain the precise pur-
pose of the framers of the statute.
It is sufficient to point out what small
basis there is for the popular impres-
sion referred to.

The aggregate judgments in favor
of the United States civil suits during
the year were 25,054; the aggregate
fines, forfeitures, and penalties dis-
posed in criminal prosecutions were
\$268,921.

THE SHIELDS STATUE.

Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota Honor
the Hero.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Another fig-
ure was added yesterday to a series of
statues erected in memory of the
Union Pacific, the statue of the
General James Shields, who was
thus honored, was a favorite son of

HAWAII DISCUSSED.

THE SENATE CALLS FOR IN-
FORMATION.

MR. HOAR'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

Hill and Sherman Severely Criticize the
Course of the President—His and
Vice President's—A Spirited De-
bate Which Ended All Day
and Was Participated in
by Many Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A spirited
discussion of the Hawaiian question
occupied the senate yesterday. The
debate arose over the resolution of
Fred T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey,
passed Tuesday by the house, which
requested the president to send to
the senate all the correspondence
on the question. Mr. Hoar said
the resolution covered the period of
three administrations and he hoped
and believed the instructions would
show a settled and consistent policy.
certainly down to a recent time, in
regard to which there had been no party
or political differences of opinion.

If the president's message meant
anything it meant the president was
meanting the question whether he
should by his own executive author-
ity commit an act of war against a
friendly power. If what was propo-
sed to be done had not been done
yet, Mr. Hoar desired that the swift
and indignant remonstrances of
the American people should make
itself heard.

The president was getting into the
habit of adopting rather extraordi-
nary language in his denials of the
other branches of the government.

Mr. Mills of Texas, speaking for
the minority, called for information,
but meanwhile his author proceeded to
"shell the words" before he got that
information, and charged the presi-
dent with meditating an act of war.

He denied that statement on the
transit; the executive had respectfully
submitted the question to congress
and given them the information at his
disposal, such as he thought a propo-
riate to submit in his message. The
president's act in the Hawaiian ques-
tion was strictly confined within the
limits of executive authority. The only
question presented was, did the
United States government interfere
and overturn the existing government
of Hawaii? If it did, it was the
people of the United States who were
represented in the senate to reinstate
the government overthrown.

Mr. Mills asserted the entire Hawa-
ian difficulty had arisen because the
sugar planters of Hawaii wanted to
obtain the bounty on sugar to be paid
to them out of the pockets of Ameri-
can citizens. It was not in the presi-
dent's power, continued Mr. Mills, to
wage war against Hawaii, a d he had
not claimed it was within his
power. But whatever power the presi-
dent had in his hand he had exer-
cised. The absorption of the islands
by the United States was, perhaps,
only a question of time, but if that
was to come to pass, he hoped it
would be done decently and in order.

Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, in order
there were reasons why the resolu-
tion should not be adopted at this
time. He referred to the remarks of
Mr. Hoar as to the power of action
of the president being an act of war
and asked whether the landing of the
troops to overthrow the government
by virtue of their force was not an
act of war.

Mr. Hoar replied there was no pre-
tense there was any act of force or
war. The troops were landed under
the allegation that they were to be
used to protect the lives and property
of the American citizens.

Mr. Vilas asked Mr. Vilas, why
the president should not take the
public into his confidence, but the
Wisconsin senator declined to be diverted
by such a question.

Mr. Hoar then continued, saying
the question yielded to armed insurrec-
tion and not to American troops.
"What information has the gentle-
man from Massachusetts," asked Mr.
Gray, "that there was any armed
insurrection on the 10th of January?"

"The statements of Mr. Stevens and
the provisional government," replied
Mr. Hoar.

"There is not a bit of evidence of
that," declared Mr. Gray.

"I think there is," asserted Mr.
Hoar.

After the president had sent a letter
addressed to "my great and good
brother, President Dole." It would be
an act of infamy on my part to do
the act of Joat, when he stabbed his
neighbor under the ribs and then
asked, "Art thou in good health,
my brother?"

Mr. Vilas protested that that was
not the question. Mr. Hoar replied
the whole argument of the senator
from Wisconsin was the senator from
Texas was which would require
the United States to give back Texas
to Mexico to-day.

"We never got Texas from Mexico,"
said Mr. Mills. "Texas came into the
Union voluntarily."

Mr. Vilas asked Mr. Hoar did
from the defense of his own propo-
sition. Without going into the question
of the character of the instructions of
the president to his minister, Mr.
Vilas declared with the perfect author-
ity to do so.

"How do you know?" came from
half a dozen senators at once.

Mr. Vilas moved the resolution be
referred to the committee on foreign
relations.

Mr. Hill said he did not propose to
cross the Hawaiian bridge until he
reached it, nor did he intend to dis-
cuss the wisdom of the original
procedure or what had been done
recently by the present administra-
tion. He seldom agreed, he said, with
what the senator from Massachusetts
stated, but he did agree with him
that this was a simple resolution
asking for information from a depart-
ment of the government; information
which he thought the American peo-
ple wanted to know from the presi-
dent's message and were disappointed
when it was not given them.

It has been said, continued Mr. Hill,

that orders had been given—he did
not say so, however, and he hoped it
was not true—from which it was
inferred force might be used to resist
the previously existing status. That
brought up the question whether the
admission of the Hawaiian islands to
the United States was a war, and the
use of force to restore the previously
existing condition of affairs was
conceding the government had been
planned by fraud or even by force.
There were three distinct questions
involved in the Hawaiian question,
government, and the question of
payment was but one of them. It
was reasons why this information
should be given now. Perhaps at this
time, possibly at this very hour,
the United States might be negotiating
with the United States minister, was
seeking to destroy the provisional
government by force, and that was a
question the propriety of which should
be determined by congress.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, favored the
passage of the resolution. He said he
did not intend to say a word in regard
to the question of affairs which ex-
isted in Hawaii a year ago. The dis-
cussion was not a presidential ques-
tion, but a question of the propriety
of restoring the queen, to remove the
queen to set aside what was required
by the administration as an unlawful
act. These were all matters of con-
troversy. But there was one thing
which appeared to him to be very
plain, and that was that the congress
of the United States had not been
treated in the open and fair way in
which an administration, a part of the
United States government, should
be treated. It was certain the facts
about the condition of affairs
which existed in Hawaii a year ago
were in the mind of the president
when the present congress met for its
extraordinary session. It was certain
that a gentleman of high standing,
a former member of the house, had been
sent to Hawaii to acquire information.

It was also certain the administra-
tion had formed a certain definite
policy of its policy, and it was cer-
tainly not the right of congress to con-
sider the right of congress to coin
money is conceded, and that right is
exclusive so long as the right is ex-
ercised. This right was given to the
general government by the states as a
trust, this trust calling for contin-
uous action. In default of the exer-
cise of the coinage right the trust re-
verts to the states or the people. By
the passing of the enactment putting
an end to the free coinage of silver
the general government defaulted in
its trust.

The governor said in conclusion, he
would abide by the action of the con-
vention in regard to the special ses-
sion of the legislature. By a vote of
10 to 8 the convention decided in fa-
vor of an extra session. A proposi-
tion to submit the question of the
right of the state to coin gold and sil-
ver to the supreme court of Colorado
was defeated by 10 votes to 8. The
governor announced that he would
call the legislature together early in
January.

Went to Kidnap Governor Waite.
DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—Before start-
ing for Salina to attend the miners'
convention Governor Waite received a
letter warning him that employees at
the penitentiary and other residents
of Canon City were plotting to kidnap
him from the train at some small sta-
tion and spirit him away to the moun-
tains. The governor made his journey
safely, but it is possible an attempt
will be made to carry out the plot on
the return trip. The feeling against
the governor in that section of the
state is very bitter, especially among
prison employees, on account of his at-
tempt to remove Warden Melister.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

The Topoka Convention Elects Directors
and Adjourns.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—The north
and south railroad congress to-day
adopted the plan of building the road,
as published yesterday, after an hour's
discussion. The vote was unanimous.

The congress then proceeded to
elect a provisional board of directors
as follows: Lieutenant Governor E.
D. Wallace of North Dakota, Lieuten-
ant Governor E. C. Herried of South
Dakota, C. J. Randall of Nebraska, Fred
J. Cline of Kansas, Sidney J. Clark of
Oklahoma, M. H. Keaton of Texas,
ex-Governor Halver Hanson of
Minnesota, ex-Governor William Lar-
son of Iowa, W. M. Hale of Mis-
souri, ex-Congressman L. E. Fether-
ston of Arkansas, E. Stoddard of
Nebraska, at large. The board of
directors was authorized to meet in
Topeka the second Tuesday in Janu-
ary, 1894, to effect a permanent
organization, after which it will
proceed with the work of constructing
and equipping the proposed road ac-
cording to the adopted plan.

A committee of five was also elected
by the congress and empowered to
call a meeting of the board of direc-
tors. The committee is composed of
Fred J. Cline of Kansas, Alonzo War-
d of North Dakota, E. Stoddard of
Nebraska, Frank Foster of Kansas,
and A. J. Keifer of Missouri. The
congress at noon adjourned sine die.

Shot and Killed a Terror.

HERMITAGE, Mo., Dec. 7.—Elkton,
Hermitage county, was the scene of a
bloody tragedy yesterday evening.
Harvey Tucker, who has at various
times attempted to terrorize some of
the towns of this county, renewed a
difficulty with a young man by the
name of William McCracken. Mc-
Cracken avoided difficulty as long as
he could, but finally drew his revolver
and shot Tucker three times. Mc-
Cracken was advancing on him. Mc-
Cracken is a quiet citizen and never
had a difficulty except with Tucker.
McCracken gave himself up, and is
now in the hands of the sheriff.

A Peaceable Negro Lynched.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—News
was received here to-day of the lyn-
ching of Henry Greenwood, colored, by
a mob of white men near Cherry Val-
ley, Cross county, Sunday morning.
The victim was a peaceable negro,
against whom no charge of lawless-
ness had been preferred.

Post Rider's Father Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—Cap-
tain R. A. Riley, the father of James
Whitcomb Riley, the poet, died at his
home at Greenfield, Ind., of pneu-
monia, age 74.

Suicide by Hanging.

ARMORE, Ind. Ter., Dec. 7.—The
wife of O. S. Bailey suicided, hanging
herself with a bed sheet attached to a
hook in the ceiling.

GOVERNOR WAITE.

THE COLORADO EXECUTIVE
HOLDS A CONVENTION.

WILL CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Miners' Convention Meets at Salina
With Eighteen Delegates and Dis-
cusses the Silver Question—The
Legislature to Convene to
Extra Session in January
to Take Action.

SALINA, Col., Dec. 7.—Only eighteen
delegates representing ten mining
camps, were present at the opening
yesterday of the miners' convention,
called by Governor Waite to consider
his proposition for an extra session of
the legislature to take some action in
behalf of silver. Many of the camps
mentioned in the governor's call sent
no delegates. The convention orga-
nized with J. M. McMichael of Aspen as
chairman and J. W. Swisher of
Leadville as secretary. Gov-
ernor Waite delivered an ad-
dress of 9,000 words outlining
his views as to the silver crisis and
suggesting topics to be considered by
the legislature. The situation in this
state, he said, had improved some-
what since the darkest hours last
summer, but not over 1,000 of the
45,000 miners thrown out of employ-
ment had yet resumed work.

The silver coinage problem he
faded at great length, asserting
that the right of congress to coin
money is conceded, and that right is
exclusive so long as the right is ex-
ercised. This right was given to the
general government by the states as a
trust, this trust calling for contin-
uous action. In default of the exer-
cise of the coinage right the trust re-
verts to the states or the people. By
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BE CAREFUL OF YOUR CHILDREN'S FEET.

Their brains may be in their heads, but their health is to a very ex-
tent in their feet. Had shoes in the sickness and keep the doctors
well answer for the youngsters' feet if you provide them with season-
able footwear purchased from our store. You might as well try to look for a
below the sole as to get below our prices. We don't keep cheap goods, but
we sell children's shoes very cheap, too cheap in fact for anyone else to
pete with us.

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Everything in the DRUG LINE

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SECOND HAND STORE

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CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

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I Am Here to Stay!

If you are in want of the Celebrated Cincinnati Safe, Fire or Burglar Proof
or Fire and Burglar Proof;
If you are in want of the Celebrated American Helpmate, Singer, Royal New
Home Sewing Machine;
If you are in want of Bicycles and Tricycles, such as the celebrated Imperial
King of Scorchers, the Fowler, the Oriol, the Phoenix, the Central, the
Warwick, the Road King, the Program, the Telephone, the Courier, the
Traveler, the New Mail and the Road Queen Bicycles, at wholesale and
retail, come and get my prices, at 109 E. Oklahoma ave., Guthrie, Ok. Ter

E. H. KNAUSS, Manager.